Summary (TREND)

Employment: Queensland, ↑ 3,500 jobs (0.2%)  
               Australia, ↑ 20,400 jobs (0.2%)

Unemployment Rate: Queensland, ↑ 4.9%  
                   Australia, Unchanged 5.1%

Labour Force: Queensland, ↑ 5,000 persons (0.2%)  
               Australia, ↑ 20,000 persons (0.2%)

Analysis

• Following an exceptional 11-month period of monthly growth at or above 0.4%, trend monthly employment growth in Queensland has eased over recent months (see chart 1). Jobs growth returned to its long-run average in June 2005, moderating 0.1 percentage point to 0.2%. Similarly, national employment growth eased 0.1 percentage point to 0.2% in June.

• Despite this easing, Queensland recorded strong trend annual jobs growth of 5.7% in June, compared with national growth of 3.6%. Queensland’s annual rise in employment of 106,600 persons was substantially larger than any other state and accounted for more than 30% of national jobs growth.

• Recent exceptional jobs growth in Queensland has continued to encourage people to enter the labour force. As a result, the trend labour force participation rate rose 0.1 percentage point to 66.6% in June, the highest rate in the current series.

• Queensland’s trend unemployment rate increased marginally to 4.9% in June, up 0.1 percentage point from the previous month, while the national rate remained unchanged at 5.1%. The Queensland trend monthly unemployment rate has now been lower than that nationally in each month since August 2004.

• In original year-average terms, Queensland recorded jobs growth of 5.6% in 2004–05. This exceeded labour force growth of 4.1%, causing a 1.3 percentage points fall in the year-average unemployment rate to 4.9% in 2004–05.

Implications

• Following earlier indications of easing growth in domestic economic activity, Queensland labour market conditions have moderated over recent months.

• Going forward, indicators of economic activity and labour market outcomes appear mixed. On balance, they suggest trend jobs growth over coming months is more likely to remain at around its long-term average of 0.2%, rather than moderate further.